

# MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE

MECHANIC ARTS

GENERAL

INTELLIGENCE

VOL. XV.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1847.

NO. 25.



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

## PUT IN THE TURNIPS.

The prospect for a hay crop during this season, is exceedingly good. How the potato crop will turn out cannot now be guessed, but there are two things to be considered in regard to it. 1st. There has not been so many planted as in former years, because a full amount of seed could not be obtained; and 2d, the almost continued rains have prevented many from being able to plant in season, and some from planting at all. Notwithstanding we may have a full crop of hay, we deem it good economy for farmers to lay in largely for a root crop. We have always been in favor of a good supply of roots for feeding cattle during our long winters. The change it gives to cattle in their food is so grateful to them, that even on the score of humanity if not of profit, it would well be worth the time and expense to raise them. Our farmers are somewhat notional in regard to root crops. There seems to be as much instability in regard to their management in this matter as there is in the fashions of the dress and bonnet business. Sometimes roots are "all the rage." The desire for particular kinds of roots also varies. Ruta Bagas sometimes take the ascendancy—then mangel wurtzels—then sugar beets—then carrots. At present carrots are in favor. A seedman informed us, the other day, that he had sold more carrot seed this year than he had ever before in a single season. We were glad to hear it, because we know that they are an excellent root. We rank them next to potatoes. We also recommend the ruta baga, because it is easily raised, as a general thing, and cattle like it much in winter. Of late it has fallen into disrepute with many, probably because they had higher expectations from it than facts or nature would warrant. The common English or flat turnips, too, should be more generally raised than they are. These do not stand so high in the scale of nutritious powers as some other roots, but they are easily raised, and are a profitable crop. Every farmer who keeps half a dozen head of cattle should raise a thousand bushels of them. A farmer of our acquaintance used to plough up half or a whole acre in his sheep pasture, about the middle of June—place his silt troughs on this ground, moving them it about every day or two. The sheep would frequent the ground about the troughs. He had a large flock, and they would generally lie upon it at night and thus manure it pretty well. From the first to the fifteenth of July, he would harrow over the ground and sow the seed broadcast, allowing the sheep to tread it in, thus covering it as they used to in old Scripture times, by the "treading of lesser cattle."

In this way he generally raised a good crop. In the fall he would haul in a load or two in his barn, just at night, and top them in the evening while he was resting. His crop, managed in this way, never cost him over four cents per bushel, and they were always a good help to him in the winter, to mingle with his poorest hay during the coldest part of the weather, and his sheep and cattle usually come out, as we say, in first rate order in the spring.

Those who wish to confine their operations to a smaller plot of land, can plough, manure and sow in drills, and cultivate to suit themselves. The turnip likes to feed on mineral manures, such as the alkalis, or lime, &c. Bone dust, which is made up of phosphate and carbonate of lime, is a good manure for them, and is much used in those districts where turnips are largely raised.

An experiment was related nine or ten years ago by S. W. Smith, in the Farmers' Cabinet, in regard to various manures used in a crop of turnips.

He divided an acre of land into four equal parts, and gave to No. 1, a dressing of stable manure; No. 2, an extra quantity of compost manure; No. 3, ten bushels of lime, and two and a half of ashes; No. 4, two bushels of bone dust. They were sown the 15th and 16th of June, and harvested the 10th of November. The product was as follows:

No.	Yielded	Weight
1	104	200 bushels per acre.
2	104	200 bushels per acre.
3	104	200 bushels per acre.
4	104	200 bushels per acre.

The turnip, in England, does best on sandy soils, or sandy loams; but it must be remembered that the climate of England is much more moist than ours. In our section they flourish best in a moist but rich loam, though in wet seasons they do well in dry lands.

## BARLEY.

This is a valuable production, and is now extensively cultivated in the Northern and Middle States, both for provender and forage. If cut ere the straw has become too ripe—that is, while the kernel is in a soft and pulchreous state, the haulm possesses nearly the value of hay for feeding, and is eagerly eaten by most kinds of stock. In order to produce good barley, the soil on which it is grown should contain the constituents requisite to its growth, or a due supply of the principles which, on analysis, it is found to contain. A distinguished author (Thompson) gives us the following:

29.67 lbs. of Silica, (flint),
26.80 " Phosphoric acid,
20.15 " Sulphuric acid,
20.15 " Chlorine,
20.33 " Potash,
20.33 " Lime,
20.33 " Magnesia,
20.33 " Soda,

## PREPARE FOR PAYING.

The time for cutting your hay will soon be upon you; for, although the season is late, compared with former ones, and the planted crops come forward slowly, yet the grass advances well, and will, probably, be ready at the usual time. It is one of the most important harvests that we have, and should be done not only in season, but well done.

It would be advisable to be getting all your implements in complete order, for an hour lost in having is worth more than half a dozen lost in sleighing. It is poor economy to have unwieldy or improper tools, or tools that are weak or worn out. It is well, also, to have a few spare ones—an extra scythe, or snath, or rake, or bow for your oxen, in case you should break one in the very height of your work. In such a case it can be replaced immediately and little or no delay occasioned. We have known such accidents sometimes delay a whole gang for some hours until repaired. This is costly. If three men be employed an hour there is a quarter of a day gone, and perhaps this delay will be the means of having several tons wet, by a shower, and much injured.

Have you a horse-rake? If not, try to make arrangements to procure one. It is a great labor-saving machine, no mistake. If your land is smooth and even, you will find the revolving rake the best kind. We saw a neat one, the other day, at Garfield & Hill-ton's, in this village, who would like to furnish you. If your land is stony, and rough, and stumpy, try the spiral, spring-tooth horse rake. We used one last year in a newly cleared lot, where you couldn't begin to make the other kind revolve at all, and it did good work. You will find them at John Means & Son's, in this town.

In regard to scythes, we have two first rate manufacturers of them in Maine:—Hale & Co.'s, at West Waterville, and R. B. Dunn's establishment, at North Wayne. The just, Reuben says, is the largest in the world, and no doubt he is right. Both make good scythes. See that you have good ones—keen and sharp, and that will ring clear and good as you put it "through by daylight." Get all things ready but the "grog." Instead of that, a nipper of bread and cheese is better.

## HISTORICAL SCRAP ABOUT INDIAN CORN.

Roger Williams, while in London in 1643, two hundred and four years ago, published a small work, entitled "A key into the language of America," &c., through which was interspersed many remarks on the manners, customs and traits of the Indians. We extract the following from his work:

**EWINGHAM-REISH-Corn.** There be divers sorts of this corn, and of the colors; yet all of it, either boiled in milk or buttered, if the use of it were known and received in England, (it is the opinion of some skillful in physics,) it might save many thousand lives in England, occasioned by the binding nature of English wheat in the Indian corn keeping the body in a constant moderate looseness.

**AKKETAYAN-To plant corn.** The women set or plant, weed and hill, gather and carry all the corn and fruits of the field. Yet, sometimes the man himself, either out of love to his wife, or care for his children, or being an old man, will help the woman, which by the custom of the country they are not bound to do.

When a field is to be broken up, they have a very loving, sociable, speedy way to dispatch it, as the neighbors, men and women, forty, fifty, a hundred, &c., join, and come in freely to help.

**NOXKICK-Parched meal, which they eat with a little water, hot or cold.** I have travelled with near two hundred of them at once, near a hundred miles through the woods, every man carrying a little basket of this at his back and sometimes in a hollow, leathern girdle about his middle, sufficient for a man three or four days. With this ready provision and their bow and arrows, are they ready for war and travel at an hour's warning. With a spoonful of this meal, and water from the brook, have I made a good dinner and supper.

[Wonder how large his spoon was. Ed.]

**AUTUMN-REISH-Parched corn.**

**NAVYAN-A kind of meal potage unparched.** From this the English call their samp, which is the Indian corn beaten or boiled, and eaten hot or cold with milk or butter, which are merces beyond the natives' plain water, and which is a dish exceedingly wholesome for the English bodies.

## A SCIENTIFIC BREEDER OF STOCK.

**MR. HOLMES:** Where are we to look for a farmer who manages his live stock in the best possible manner? We have heard of the Bakewells of England, but surely something should be done on this side of the Atlantic. Some may think that science is of no value to the farmer—that men of common sense may manage well enough without the trouble of investigating scientific principles. Still it must be admitted that science is no other than the thoughts of men's minds. Who is prepared to say that the farmer should not be a thinking being? But it will be said that a large amount of knowledge, both theoretical and practical, is necessary, in order to succeed well in the business of rearing good stock. This is just what is wanted: a large amount of the right kind of knowledge—this we people are certainly capable of acquiring. Who will hazard the assertion, that our people are woefully deficient in intellectual endowments? Surely we have, at least, a few farmers in the different sections of our country, who are capable of becoming quite skillful in the management of stock. And indeed, knowledge must not be locked up. A very few farmers may become the distributors of knowledge, and every farmer who will take and read an agricultural paper, may become a scientific, and, indeed, a skillful breeder of stock; then our domestic animals, whether native or imported, may gradually improve. Considerable, indeed, has been done for agriculture in our country, but much remains yet to be done. J. E. ROLINS.

Hamford, June, 1847.

## STERCORARIES.

"Manure is the farmer's gold mine." "The liberal manure is always a liberal reaper."

On every farm, and connected with every cottage and every dwelling house, surrounded by cultivated lands, there should be some place especially appropriated to the preparation of manure. The cost and character of the "laboratory," or stercorary, will, of course, depend upon circumstances; the owner's means and location as regards the procurement and application of the fecundating material which is the object of the office of the stercorary to economize and prepare. If he is an extensive land proprietor, with abundant means and help, it will, of course, be on a liberal and extensive scale of arrangement. If he is but a simple gardener or mechanic, with only a few acres, it will necessarily and properly be more limited and simple. But in neither case ought it to be overlooked or neglected, for every one is aware, that in order that our crops may feed us, we must first feed them. The stercorary may be a trench or ditch, graduated, as above remarked, according to the quantity of manure that is to be prepared. It should be excavated to the depth of four feet, and the sides walled with brick, plank, or, indeed, any durable material, capable of effectually resisting decomposition, and keeping the ditch perfectly tight. One end of the trench should be somewhat lower than the other, and provided near the bottom (the nearer the better) with an orifice, capable of letting off, when necessary, the liquid part of the contents, and communicating with another and still lower reservoir, into which those liquid contents may be drawn for future use. In this cistern, there should be placed a pump, in order that the liquid may occasionally be cast back into the first repository, by the side of which there should be a well, also furnished, with a similar instrument for the purpose of supplying water to the solid materials as occasion may require. These preliminaries being arranged, the filling should commence. This should begin with depositing a stratum of straw or haulm in the bottom of the larger and more elevated apartment, and mixing it with muck, mould, chip-dung, ashes, lime, gypsum, decayed animal matters, and in short every useless substance that can be obtained about the premises or on the farm. These should be carefully stamped down and watered from the well. Gypsum or green vitriol, both of which are excellent "fixes," should be added with every fresh layer of the above materials, and the whole mass watered down as before. As soon as the trench is thus filled, there will be no more to do but to wait the progress of the fermentation, in order that, if properly economized. Before adding fresh materials, it should always be drawn into the lower apartment, by means of a spile, and pumped back upon the manure as soon as the deposit is made. In this way fermentation will be rapid, and manure of a most excellent quality, be made in any quantity desired.

## W. BARLEY.

There are ordinarily reckoned six species of this grain, viz:

1. *Hordeum vulgare*—Common or spring barley.
2. *Hordeum distichon*—Two rowed or long eared barley.
3. *Hordeum celeste*—Siberian barley.
4. *Hordeum nudum*—Flat naked barley.
5. *Hordeum aestivum*—Six rowed, or winter barley.
6. *Hordeum Zeorion*—Sprat or battledore barley.

All the above species require a light, rich, loamy and rather moist soil, and should be sown early to ensure a good yield. The practice of sowing barley late—that is, after all other crops have been got in, is as the inevitable practice and inoculation of many, is an evil in husbandry that, in our opinion, can not be too severely deprecated. According to a celebrated author, barley is a safe grain—it is "liable to no particular disease, excepting smut, and that seldom injures it to any great extent."

The same author furthermore observes, that "land on which barley is to be sown must be thoroughly loosened and pulverized." When, as usually happens, it is sown on the stubble of autumnal grains, the land must be ploughed carefully for its reception; and in the justice of this remark, all who have had experience in its cultivation, doubtless, will readily concur. We have no reliable data at hand to enable us to decide as to the relative merits of the above species of this valuable grain for the purposes of ordinary cultivation. Indeed, we should not hazard an opinion if we had, for, as there is great diversity of soil, as well as a great variety of uses involved in all agricultural operations of this nature, experience is indispensable to the formation of correct judgment, as what would prove proper for one sort of soil, in one season, might result injuriously or fatal in the next.

Barley is more extensively cultivated in most, if not all the New England States, and appears to be highly esteemed as a food for swine, horses, neat cattle, poultry, &c., &c., and with proper attention, is, doubtless, a remunerating and lucrative crop.

Since writing the above, we have chanced upon the following, in one of our exchanges, touching the subject of late sowing—"We heard a farmer remark the other day, that he sowed about one and a third acres to barley, on the 24th of June, and raised sixty bushels. Barley, like wheat and oats, generally succeeds best when sown early, but will, nevertheless, bear late sowing better than some other kinds of grain. Barley meal is a very good substitute for rye, in making fried cakes and flap-jacks it is nearly as good as buckwheat."

**GREEN CORN.** The steamer Southerner, which arrived today from Charleston, brought 173 ears of green corn, all of which was monopolized by Alderman Ridaback, corner of Wall and Water, at 7 cents an ear. [N. Y. Jour. of Com., 10th.]

## MANUAL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH, BY THE PIERRE OF L. LEBLANC, D. V.

WITH NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

Tetter.

This disease, and all others of the skin, may be produced by some vice of the general health, or may be a local affection of the integument, brought on by some check of the perspiration, caused by want of proper cleaning and brushing, for example, to saddle horses. The tetter is properly divided into the simple and the malignant. The horse attacked by it has a singular appearance of the hair, it is rough, faded and dirty—he is covered with many scales, which seem to be renewed as often as removed by the brush. To these general signs are superadded, in severe cases, pustules, sometimes large and apparently painful—the oozing of a purulent matter, which forms scales upon the skin—ulceration of the skin, accompanied by such severe smarting that the horse rubs off the hair and skin, leaving large spots of raw flesh exposed. These are characteristics of the malignant species of the disease. It is generally sufficient, in the mild form of the disease, to keep the skin clean, and give cooling medicines internally. In the malignant form, the horse must be bled, and purgative medicines given, from some internal disease, and all those eruptions, such as erysipelas, &c. (see inflammation). The second is caused by the infiltration or thickening of the lymph, without inflammation, and comprise edematous tumors, hard swellings of the glands and tendons, and sarcomatous tumors, which are properly a thickening of the skin. Inflammatory tumors in general—edematous tumors terminate in resolution or absorption—hard tumors by resolution. Tumors are seldom cured except by cutting them out. Resolution is the mode of cure most desirable in the case of inflammatory tumors, especially when located upon some important part, such as the limbs. The means described elsewhere—(see inflammation and Contusions)—bleeding, cooling diet, and all other remedies calculated to calm the disorder of the system, should be industriously employed. Critical tumors, proceeding from some internal disease, and all those which do not yield to the above remedies, must be brought promptly to suppuration, both to abridge the sufferings of the animal and to lessen the amount of mischief liable to a more protracted course. The suppurative poultice, No. 50, may be applied and renewed three or four times a day. If the situation of the tumor does not admit of the convenient application of poultices, it may be rubbed three or four times a day with hot oil. It may be known that a tumor is going out to suppuration, when the swelling, the tension of the skin, and the heat, keep on increasing. These symptoms decline when the abscess is formed, and it may be judged to be ripe when its centre yields easily to the pressure of the finger, and fluctuation is perceived. It will then be necessary to make a free opening, evacuate the matter, dress it with plaister of lint moistened with turpentine, and cover the whole with an emollient poultice, taking care not to allow the surface to heal till the bottom is sound. There is a proper time for opening an abscess—opened either too early or too late, the cure is not so perfect—(see Wounds, Gangrene, Ulcers). Edematous tumors are really a local dropsy, which degenerates, sometimes, into malignant ulcers. We should employ all the means in our power to promote resolution, and treat them as other ulcers (see Dropsy, Ulcers). Tumors of the glands and tendons, require scattering applications externally, and purgatives internally. As these tumors often proceed from inactivity, from unwholesome food, and from being kept in an unwholesome stable, it is necessary, above all, to restore them to exercise, and to the treatment of tumors in general, which appear about the legs and feet of the horse, may all be reduced to certain principles, which may be thus summed up.—If it is recent, rub it thoroughly with some stimulating liniment, as the camphorated soap liniment, or the mixture, in equal part of oil and ammonia—this will often effect a cure, but if it does not, let the hair be shaved off and try the effect of blistering—and as a last resort, the cautery with the hot iron may be used. The remedies have all the same general effects, differing in the degree of action. A soft and movable tumor, or vein, may commonly be safely cut out, if care is taken not to wound any large blood-vessel.

## AMPUTATION OF THE LEG OF A COW.

On the 23d of February, 1847, being requested by the inspector of the Farmers' and Graziers' Cattle Mutual Insurance Association to examine a cow belonging to a farmer in this village, I accordingly went, and found the animal laboring under a high degree of symptomatic fever from disease of the hock joint, and much emaciated in body.

**Previous History of the Case.** Three weeks before I was called in the cow was in good condition. On her turning lame there was an empiric requested to attend, who blistered the lame part, and the cow got rapidly worse; when I was consulted I ordered cold water to be applied to the same part every two hours, and fever medicine to be given. This treatment was continued for eight days with no beneficial result. Finding the cow fast sinking, I pronounced to Mr. Girwood, the agent and inspector of the Cattle Mutual Insurance, the incurable nature of the disease.

**Inhalation Apparatus.** I lent on Mr. Kemp, philosophical instrument maker, Edinburgh, and ordered an inhalation apparatus upon the same principle as is used by surgeons, only a tube leading from the main tube with a branch to each nostril.

**Operation.** On the 15th February, 1847, in presence of several medical gentlemen and Mr. Girwood, I proceeded to administer the ether to the animal. It was seventeen minutes before the patient was fully under its influence. The operation was then performed, with the assistance of Mr. Eluin, V. S., from Edinburgh. No symptom of pain was evinced by the animal during the operation, until which was caused by not having a proper supply of ether (the quantity used was only four ounces), and consequently by its influence being lost before the operation was completed. Little more than an ounce of blood was lost during the operation.

**After Treatment.** The cow was put into slings, and kept there ten days. Cold water was applied to the part every hour for the first two days, and fever medicine was given. She is getting into good condition; rising and lying down without assistance.

**Pathological Appearance.** There was coagulated pus within the capsular ligament of the hock joint, caries of the bones, ulceration of the cartilages, &c. ROBERT DONNOS.

(London Veterinarian.)

**CEMENT FOR FLOORS.** It is often desirable to have a cement floor, rat-proof. The following recipe was procured by J. S. Skinner, from Col. Totten, of the U. S. Engineer Department. The mortar is to be made of one part of hydraulic cement, measured in rather stiff paste. Then one part mortar, thoroughly mixed, is to be used with two and a half parts broken stone or bricks, the largest pieces not exceeding four ounces in weight, or of gravel of similar size, or of oyster shells, or of either or all of these mixed together. These coarse materials must be free from sand or dirt. The concrete thus made, must be put down in a layer of not more than six inches, which will be about the proper thickness for the floor; rammed very hard, and until the coarse particles are driven out of sight, care being taken to bring the top of the mass into the true place of the floor by the first process; no subsequent addition of plaster being admissible. By the help of a straight edge drawn over guide pieces, the top surface may be made smooth and even by the first operation. The concrete should contain no more water than is necessary to give the requisite plasticity to the mass. The floor should be covered as soon as finished, with straw or hay, which should be kept wet for several days, the longer the better.

**PITT'S GRAIN CHOPPERS AND GRINDERS.** These machines are manufactured in this city, expressly for us, and are sold at the Provincial Agricultural Warehouse, at the very low price of £10 each. With the power of two horses they will each grind 200 bushels of grain per day in a most perfect manner for feeding stock. They can be set to grind coarse or fine to suit the taste of the parties using them, and be so arranged that the quantity ground may be increased or lessened at pleasure, with a very slight alteration. They are not likely to get out of order, and if they should by any accident, it will cost but a trifling sum to put them in complete repair.

It would be a difficult matter to say too much in favor of these excellent little machines—suffice it to say, that they will prove a great acquisition to the agriculturist, and must, when brought into general use, cause a great saving of provender to the country. We have put them to the test in grinding Indian corn (with and without cob), peas, barley, and oats, and we have no scruple in saying that they are the most efficient machines we have any knowledge of, when the trifling sum they cost is taken into account. One of these machines would be sufficient for four or five farmers; and with proper care it would last for a period of twenty years. (Toronto Cultivator.)

Our late London papers notice the death of the grand daughter of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, aged 83. This venerable lady was the widow of the Hon. W. Stuart, late Lord Primate of Ireland.

## "HONOR TO WHOM HONOR."

BY W. A. B.

All honor to the hand that feeds the poor. That, harkened long by toll and sweat, Reaped from the rugged land A rich and bloodless spoil. All honor to the hand That bravely guides the plough— Before whose high command The forest fleets bow. All honor to the firm That wears no kindly chain, That laughs at wind and storm, And hides no guilely stain. All honor to the form That Nature calls her own— With spirit free and warm And bounded by no zone. All honor to the heart That feels a brother's weal, And shares with him a part Of what a God bestows. All honor to the heart Where Duty's flaming dart Is quivered in Lethe's tide. New Sharon, June, 1847.

## NESTS THAT HENS DO NOT ROOST IN.

**MESSRS. EDITORS:** Nearly two years since I saw in your valuable paper an inquiry for a mode of making nests for hens, in which they would not roost; and having suffered great inconvenience and trouble from their constant habit of doing so, in nests of the ordinary kind, I set my wit to work, to invent a nest that would avoid the evil; and having completely succeeded, I suppose that according to your law, i. e. that each one that profits by the improvements of others should, in return for the benefit, make known his own improvements; I must make it known. But though I have succeeded to my own entire satisfaction, I strongly suspect the plan will not be entitled to a patent, because it is so simple that it seems as if others must have adopted it long ago; and I am astonished at myself that I never thought of it before; but such as it is you shall have it.

I made a platform of boards about two feet from the ground floor of my hen house, 20 inches wide, across one end of the house. I then prepared a board one foot wide to place upright 6 inches from the front edge of this platform, in which, at 18 inches from centre to centre, I sawed out openings or doors 5 inches wide and 7 inches deep from the top or upper edge, leaving 5 inches of board below these doors to keep in the straw of which the nest is composed. Between these doors, midway, I nailed pieces of board 14 inches long and 12 inches wide, for a partition between the nests. I placed this upright board 5 inches from the front edge of the platform, which of course ran the partition boards back to the wall. On the top of this I placed another platform of the same width of the first for a covering to the first row of nests, and a floor to the second row. I now had one row of nests, 18 inches by 14, and one foot high; and continued to add one row upon another in the same way to the fourth.

In each of these boxes or pigeon holes I placed straw or hay enough for a good nest. The 5 inches of board under the door proved sufficient to keep the straw in place. Each nest hole had a porch 6 inches wide before its door, upon which the hens can walk at leisure, and if the first nest is preoccupied hop on to the next, and so on till she finds an empty one; and if the first story is all occupied she can go to the next, and the next, up to the 4th story, by a slight effort of her wings.

It is said that hens prefer dark places to lay in, and therefore these places suit them; and when on the nest they invariably turn their heads to the door, and if others attempt to blow from their beaks would warn the intruder off; though from the want of a sufficient number of nests to accommodate all my hens about it, they would sometimes fight their way in, and two would sometimes be found in the same nest, but always having a quarrel about it. I have thought the plan, therefore, might be improved, and which I intend to do when I build a new house for them, by making the apartments for the nests about one foot square, and the same in height, or a cubic foot, and then the second hen could hardly crowd in if the nest was occupied. But the best way to keep them from crowding, and consequently quarrelling about it, is to have nests for all.

In these nests the great desideratum is gained, for in near two years' experience with them I have never known a single hen to roost in the nest.

These nests have proved very good to set hens in. You can place a small board up at the door of a setting hen's nest, if others encroach upon her and lay fresh eggs, giving her an opportunity to leave once a day, as is usual, for refreshments. And these nests are also very convenient to take eggs from at any time you please. If the upper story should be too high to reach readily, then place something to stand upon. The entire sides and ends of the hen house can be boxed up with these nests, except at the doors and windows, which the space in the middle of the room furnishes room enough for roosting.

A. BROSSEX.

(Prairie Farmer.)

**HOW TO PREVENT THE BEE-MOTH OR MILLER.** Thinking it may be beneficial to some of your readers who keep bees, I will briefly give you my mode of managing bees for the five past years.

I have the interior of my hives of a size sufficient to contain about one bushel, and largest at the bottom. When the bees begin to work and increase in the spring, so that they need more room, I raise up the hive about three-fourths of an inch, by putting under a block at each corner of the hive, and then set a box on the back right to the live and bottom-board; also one on each side, with holes in the bottom edge of the boxes, to correspond with the holes under the hive, so that the bees can enter the boxes directly from the bottom-board. In the course of two weeks I add two more on the top of the hive, making five boxes, which should contain at least as much as the interior of the hive, and exchange them as fast as they are filled. In this way the bees keep to work, so that there is none which lay on the outside of the hive; and I find that in a good honey-making season, they will fill the five boxes about as soon as they will two on the top of the hive. In this way, I have a hive and boxes that contain two bushels or over, and I find that the colonies will increase enough to occupy a hive of this size as well as they will a one bushel hive, and when the bees begin to decrease in the latter part of the season, I begin to remove my boxes, and so continue to do until I take them all away, and let the hive down to the bottom board again.

I never have known of a swarm of bees being destroyed by the bee-moth if the hive was kept full of bees, to guard the comb, and was done in any other way than by taking away the room and comb as the bees decrease, so that the bees will be numerous enough upon the comb to keep the moth out in the spring and fall. If I want my bees to

## THE PATENT OIL SAVER.

To remove any doubt in the minds of those who have so frequently inquired concerning Messrs Devlin, Wood & Hancock's patent Oil Saver and Chemical Oil, we took occasion to visit the far establishment of Messrs J. W. Cochran & Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y., when we were politely shown the *modus operandi* of the article in question, and found it as described in our advertising columns, applied in very unfavorable circumstances for successful experiment. The shaft being small, without distinct journal, and having the main pulley upon which the driving belt runs, near the end, consequently producing a great weight upon this particular point; and notwithstanding the shaft is kept running constantly with great speed, and had not received any additional liquid for more than two weeks, was as cold as any piece of iron in the shop, although there was only one hanger attached to the shaft, when, with a constant supply of oil it formerly required two. The vast amount of saving in the expense arising from the use of oil, together with that of the wear of machinery, by the adoption of the Patent Oil Saver and Chemical Oil, is incalculable, and render the invention almost invaluable.

We have no doubt that it will soon be applied to all the railroad companies in the country, and also by manufacturers generally, both as a matter of convenience and economy, combined with great utility.

[Farmer and Mechanic.]

## STEREOTYPE PRINTING.

The inventor of stereotype printing was one William Ged, goldsmith in Edinburgh, an ingenious, though unsuccessful artist. From impressions taken in plaster of Paris from pages set up in common movable types, he formed a solid plate for every page of a book. The advantages of this plan are abundantly evident. If a page be once made immoveable, no error can afterwards creep into it, which is far from being the case with movable types; and a larger or smaller edition of a stereotype to the demand in the market. In July 1729, William Ged entered into partnership with William Fenner, a London stationer, who was to have half the profit, in consideration of his advancing the money requisite to set the scheme afloat. To supply this, also, Mr. John James, then an architect at Greenwich, was taken into the scheme, and afterwards his brother, Mr. Thomas James, a letter-founder, and James Ged, the inventor's son. In 1730, these partners applied to the University of Cambridge, proposing to print bibles and common prayer-books by blocks and single types, and in consequence a lease or patent was granted them in April, 1732. In their attempt they sunk a large sum of money, and yet finished only two prayer-books; so that the scheme was necessarily abandoned. Ged imputed this disappointment to the jealousy of the workmen, who dreaded a diminution in the demand for their labour. Mr. Ged returned to Scotland in 1733. He there had friends who were anxious to see a specimen of his performance, which he gave them in 1734, by a neat and very correct edition of Sallust. William Ged died, in very indigent circumstances, October 19, 1749.

## COMPOSITION BUILDINGS.

A friend informs us that being in Southport, Wisconsin, a few days since, he observed a church in process of building by the following mode: A composition was made of 16 parts gravel from the lake shore and 1 part lime—the latter being slaked upon the gravel and mixed directly with it. Two planks were then placed edgewise 8 or 12 inches apart, and the space between filled to the depth of 8 inches. This was suffered to stand till the next day, when it was sufficiently hardened to raise the planks and repeat the process. The walls were thus raised 8 inches per day, and were as solid as stone. He informs us that he saw a brewery in the same town, which has stood two years, and which is in no respect changed from its original firmness.

[Prairie Farmer.]

## RAILWAY FLYING.

Forty five miles an hour is the contract time for carrying the mails in England, per railway, and, rapid as is this transit, it has been recently outdone.—A late London paper gives an account of extraordinary rapidity on the railway, which seems to make us almost realize the idea of Puck—"I'll put a giraffe round about the earth in forty minutes." The road, was the London and North-western Railway—and a special train, consisting of five carriages, was taken from London to Birmingham in two hours and thirty minutes. The actual time of travelling did not exceed two hours, being an average of fifty six miles per hour, the train being stopped four times on the journey, to allow other trains to be clear of the line, besides stopping at Wolverton to change engines. The latter part of the journey, twenty-one miles, was performed in twenty-one minutes. The maximum speed for upward of a mile was seventy five miles per hour.

[Boston Advertiser.]

## STEAM IN FARMING OPERATIONS.

The leading article of the London Agricultural Gazette, May 9, is on the employment of steam in farming, considering it a more docile and less costly power than either man or horse. Every 100 acres of ploughing involves the passing over 1000 linear miles, by 300 consumers of food. They calculate the saving by steam on every ploughing at 61 per acre, or \$100,000,000 on as many acres.

[Boston Advertiser.]



**LEGISLATIVE COMMENT.**

**TUESDAY, JUNE 15.**

**SENATE.** The bill to incorporate the North Twin Den Co. was read a second time, and considerable discussion was held upon it. Finally the bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

Bill to legalize the doing of towns in certain cases, (where assessments have been made by officers not qualified as assessors,) was read a second time. A motion of Mr. Baker to refer to the Judiciary Committee was lost, after debate, 10 to 12; and the bill was then laid on the table.

The bill to amend the laws of the State to advance with others, from being retroactive for the purpose of being the ramparts of intelligence, and to be made retroactive, was read a second time, and after debate, 15 to 14, was passed.

**HOUSE.** A bill to amend the 23rd section of the revised Statutes, was read a second time, and after debate, 15 to 14, was passed.

A bill to amend the laws of the State to advance with others, from being retroactive for the purpose of being the ramparts of intelligence, and to be made retroactive, was read a second time, and after debate, 15 to 14, was passed.

A bill to amend the laws of the State to advance with others, from being retroactive for the purpose of being the ramparts of intelligence, and to be made retroactive, was read a second time, and after debate, 15 to 14, was passed.

The plurality bill, assigned for to-day, was taken up at a late hour, and laid in the table without debate.

Bills were read and assigned—passed to be engrossed—remonstrances presented, &c.

**SENATE.** On motion of Mr. C. C. Smith, of Waldo, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of an additional Justice of the Supreme Court.

W. Wood of Wintthrop, by leave, introduced a bill relating to corporations, which, on his motion, was referred.

Finally passed—Bill to incorporate the Pattee Academy.

A large number of petitions and remonstrances were presented and referred, many of them relating to the license law.

**WEDNESDAY, June 16.**

**SENATE.** On motion of Mr. Bellamy, the bill to establish Teachers' Institutes was taken up.

A lengthy debate ensued, after which the bill was laid on the table.

**HOUSE.** Resolves proposing an amendment to the constitution, as to elect Governor, Senators and Representatives by the great majority of the qualified voters, was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Baslin of Hallowell, laid on the table.

and referred, most of them to the committee on the subject.

**SENATE.** The plurimality of Mr. Gore, who motioned in his passage.

Mr. Parker moved to suspend the rules of the Senate and State and County officers.

Remarks were then made by Perry, Gore and Lehigh.

The amendment to the 10 to 12; and the amendment to 17 to 15.

Mr. Haines then moved the amendment adopted yesterday, from the operation of the necessary. The motion was carried.

Some further verbal action on the bill was then laid on next assigned.

On motion of Mr. Baker, for an investigation into the land, Saco and Portsmouth.

Resolve providing for a census of the deaf and dumb, was received from the Senate, the vote of final passage reconsidered, and the House concurred, and on motion of Mr. Hamlin of Hampden the resolve recommitted, in order that a census of the blind in the State may also be provided for in the same resolve.

Resolves for amending the constitution were taken up, and, after some debate, laid on the table.

Mr. Appleton of Alfred, introduced an order proposing a committee to inquire whether the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, and the Portland, Portsmouth and Saco Railroad Company, have made any contracts in violation of their charters, with corporations out of the State, with power to send for persons and papers.

After some remarks, the order was laid on the table.

**Finally passed**—in order to increase the salary of Cumberland College of Prosestria, to incorporate Savings Bank of Augusta, to amend Chapter 108 of the Revised Statutes—empowering Lincoln County Commissioners to lay out a road over Friendship river.

A large number of petitions and remonstrances were presented. Among the petitions was one from the State, for incorporation of Savings Bank in Augusta.

**THURSDAY, June 17.**

The Teachers' Institute bill was taken up, on motion of Mr Baker, the question being upon its recommitment.

It was considered favorable during which

Meares, Holden, Ransom and Gore advocated the measure, and Messrs. Knowlton, Baker and Thurston opposed it, was negatively—**YEAS 12, NAYS 16.**

The question then returned upon the final passage of the measure, Bellamy and Gore made anti remarks, regretting that the bill could not be amended, and that they should feel constrained to vote against it in its present shape. Mr. Perry signified his willingness to vote for the bill, and that he would support it, but that the Senators might be able to offer amendments. After which the bill was finally passed by the following vote:

**HOUSE.**—Messrs. Ayer, Mayall, Barnes, and Chase, Chas. C. Smith, J. C. Follen, John W. Knowlton, Lotthrop, Naylor, Haines, Palmer, Perry, Redington, Smith, Thurston, Thompson.—21.

**NATS.—**Messrs. Bellamy, Gore, Hale, Leach, Lightfoot, Foster, and Nichols.—7.

Speeches and announcements were presented.

**Passed finally.**—Bill granting the right to redeem unincorporated lands forfeited to the State for taxes to incorporate North Yarmouth Manufacturing Company.—10.

**HOUSE.**—On motion of Mr. Foster of Pembroke, the order offered yesterday by Mr. Appleton of Alfred was referred.

Bill to prohibit towns from making laws or ordinances not authorized or advocated by Messrs. Thomas and approved by him.

Mr. Baker moved on a question of order that the bill shall not be so construed as to require the towns to receive proposals for the same, if not accepted or not; which was agreed to; the bill then passed by yeas 10 and nays 1.

**Resolved in favor of** the bill.

for an inquiry into certain alleged contracts between the Boston and Maine, Portland, Fortsworth and Saco Railroad Company was taken up.

After some discussion, the order was laid on the table.

Mr. Foster of Penobscot presented the petition of Boston and Maine Railroad Company for power to take a lease of Portland, Portland and Saco Railroad—laid on the table.

**Finally passed—Bill** to repeal the proviso in the 5th section of Chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the petition of Boston and Maine Railroad Company was taken up, the question pending on referring it to a committee.

A. Nourse, (giving notice of their making roads with lands), was read and referred to a committee on the amount of land to be taken off the 13th, 14th and 15th of May, 1872, and the 12th, and the 13th of June, 1872, and the 14th of July, 1872, and the 15th of August, 1872, and the 16th of September, 1872, and the 17th of October, 1872, and the 18th of November, 1872, and the 19th of December, 1872, and the 20th of January, 1873, and the 21st of February, 1873, and the 22nd of March, 1873, and the 23rd of April, 1873, and the 24th of May, 1873, and the 25th of June, 1873, and the 26th of July, 1873, and the 27th of August, 1873, and the 28th of September, 1873, and the 29th of October, 1873, and the 30th of November, 1873, and the 31st of December, 1873, and the 1st of January, 1874, and the 2nd of February, 1874, and the 3rd of March, 1874, and the 4th of April, 1874, and the 5th of May, 1874, and the 6th of June, 1874, and the 7th of July, 1874, and the 8th of August, 1874, and the 9th 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and the 1st of March, 1894, and the 2nd of April, 1894, and the 3rd of May, 1894,

The Railroad Committee.

Mr. Appleton of Alfred, moved to refer to a joint select committee.

The motion to refer to the Railroad Committee was negatived, 40 to 62.

On the 10th inst. the Railroad Committee met, and the order offered by Mr. Appleton was taken up and passed without amendment.

A very large number of petitions and remonstrances (mostly relating to the liquor law) were presented.

FRIDAY, JUN 15.

SENATE. The petition of Boston and Maine Railroad Co. to be empowered to make a lease of their

Revised Statutes, authorizing two horses exempt from tax.

Mr. Olin moved to refer to a joint select committee.

Mr. Everett said he had reported against the same.

A debate ensued, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Dismick—to increase the Bank—to increase the amount—resolve for the same.

Numerous petitions were presented, and the session closed.

Mr. Baker suggested that as a mere question of law is involved in this matter, the Judiciary Committee would be the most appropriate reference, and moved accordingly. On motion of Mr. Bellamy, the petition was laid on the table.

The order for inquiry into the alleged contract made by the above Railroad Co., offered by Mr. Appleton in the House, came up for concurrence and on motion of Mr. Baker, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Good, the committee on Education were instructed to inquire into the expediency of

making it a penal offense for Superintendent School Committees to refuse or neglect to perform the duties required.

Bill to amend chap. 148 of the Revised Statutes, requiring the approval of three Justices to poor debtors' bills, instead of two, one to be selected by the creditors, and the other by the officers.

The question was taken up by the officers. The bill was taken up, the question being on its passage. The debate occurred, after which the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative.

The bill for the election of officers by a plurality of votes, instead of the majority, was taken up, and a different result was taken up, the question being upon its passage.

The bill was engrossed.

Mr. Farrar moved to amend so as to except towns and places having no officers, which was rejected 10 to 9.

Mr. Haines then moved to amend so as to except officers of Corporations, (to prevent any misconstruction of the intention of the bill.) Adopted. 14 rising in favor, 6 votes not taken.

The bill was again amended, laid on the table.

Numerous petitions and remonstrances were presented—bills read once, and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Holden presented the following petition; which was referred to the committee on Education:

Messrs. Marshall, Gore and Farrar, on the part of the

people of the State of New Hampshire, respectfully petition without it. This is the first time since the revolution and the establishment of our present State.

We have Santa Ana's power. One of his friends has said that he would like to see the power was to annihilate the people. The freedom of the press is one of the most important rights of the citizenry. Baranda, State, and Gen. Alonzo B. Thompson.

The proceedings

The undersigned, a citizen of Freeport, respectfully represents: That in the Providence of God he has become reduced to the state of a pauper and of poverty, by an accumulation of continued misdeeds, which urge him to prostrate himself to your honors for aid. [The petitioner here recites that he was crippled by a severe spinal accident, and rendered unable to labor for long periods, and also that his wife had been temporarily afflicted with insanity.]

And your petitioner, further, represents, that up to the time of his death, he has been the father of thirteen children, ten of whom are now in the hands of the State, dependent upon his care. That at that period he suddenly found himself the father of three more children: In a family of sixteen persons, he was left with only three. Three poor lambs—three helpless daughters—were cast into the lap of poverty; all of whom are now alive, and well. As his stock of children thus increased, and he was unable to support them, he was obliged to be forced and compelled to give up his children, and to leave his wife and daughters to the care of the State. With such an increase of "responsibilities," his ability to be

responsibility" for it, as support vastly decreased. His strength, exhausted and his spirit, broken, he sought helplessness and willing, and by day with anxiety for their support.

He therefore presents himself to the Fathers of the State, as their former times. As he considered the most valuable citizens of the State, he prays that his daughters to the State, so now he prays that your honorable body may look upon this laudable undertaking of peopling our widely-spread commonwealth with a virtuous progeny, with an eye of favor. The forests and fields of the State are now habitable by the beasts and the birds of prey. How much better to

people them with diligent beings—those who shall in after times clear up those lands, and in their turn be the benefactors of the world. Foreign emigration is pouring in upon us fearfully; should we not encourage such productions? However your honors may differ on political economy generally, we doubt not that in this respect all are in favor of the American system—for home manufactures against the world.

With these facts and views, the undersigned humbly pray your honors, that of the numerous domains of the State, some of which are now lying waste, be sold in acres or more of land, and that such lands be sold to

near his numerous "soldges of love" with advantage to the State and honor to themselves—so that, as in the case of the soldiers who fought at Bunker Hill, at Lexington and on the plains of Canada, the love of the lovers of patriotism and bravery, so hereafter it may be said, with honor to the State and pleasure to your petitioner, "There goes the man who has done his duty for the State, for the good of the State, for such services, gave a comfortable home in the forest, which he has made to 'blossom as the rose.'"

The underground would only stand while the State is in the hands of the traitors, for the extermination of the ravenous wolf and the carrion crow, it will be necessary to have the State in the hands of the people, upon reasonable grounds, however, the Directors of the State, and the people, will not be so easily convinced as on their present connection with the land, and they subsequently down a separate track road bed of the State, which was also objected to, and they were broken off so that they will construct

should not leave the work incomplete by refusing to  
encourage the increase of intelligent beings to take  
parallel road from iv.



Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

Fifteen days later from Europe. The steamer Cambria, which left London on Thursday, at a quarter past five o'clock, forty-five miles from the city, and arrived at about 9 o'clock. We have received by the Cambria our files of English papers, from our attentive London correspondents.

She had 14 passengers to Halifax, 86 to Boston and 12 additional from Halifax to Boston. Total 112.

This steamer brings the intelligence that two very distinguished men of the United Kingdom have died—Dr. Chalmers and Daniel O'Connell.

Dr. Chalmers died at Genoa on the 13th of May. His heart was too embolized, placed in a silver urn, and sent to Rome; his body was to be embalmed and taken to Ireland.

Rev. Dr. Chalmers died of apoplexy on the night of the 30th of May, at his house in Edinburgh. He had suffered no previous illness, and was found dead in his bed. He was in the 67th year of his age, and had been 45 years in the ministry.

Dr. O'Connell was killed by a falling cart, though symptoms of the potato rot had already made their appearance.

Perfumes are to be dissolved, and preparations are in progress for new elections. The Irish Poor Law bill, as amended in the House of Lords, is expected, would pass the Commons, after a slight alteration.

Typus fever, was raging with great and increasing violence in the north of England. Several Catholic clergymen had fallen victims to it.

Accounts from Manchester represent trade to have suffered an almost entire suspension during the month of May, but that a better feeling was beginning to prevail, and quotations for printing cloths and shirtings were rather higher.

The prospects of a good harvest are very encouraging, though the potato blight has made its appearance more than a month earlier than it did last year.

Fever and death are extending in every direction. In Cork there were 67 free interments in a single day, and 277 in the course of a single week.

FRANCE. It seems to be anticipated that the present French Cabinet will soon be broken up.

The Mexican Consuls in Havre and Marseilles, have protested against the right of the United States to levy duties on vessels entering Mexican ports, and have warned French merchants that the results thus intended would be liable to confiscation.

The aspect of business affairs and the money market was decidedly better than had been experienced for several months.

The weather was delightful, and the price of grain was confidently anticipated. The price of grain had fallen in all the provincial markets. The amount of money in the bank and Treasury was reported as hourly increasing.

In compliance to the United States, the names of the four steamers made over by the Government to the Havre and New York Steam Navigation Company, have been changed to Philadelphia, Missouri, New York, and the Union.

SPAIN. There had been no accommodation of the royal quarrels, but rather an increase of distance between the queen and her husband. She insisted upon a France, and measures to that effect had actually been discussed in the Cabinet. Even the journals had become so bold as to pronounce the word divorce, plainly. Even Louis Philippe, it is said, would consent to a separation which would prevent the queen from leaving Spain.

The Mexican privateer which captured the American bark Armata is supposed to be nothing but a Spanish vessel.

PORTUGAL. The civil war still in progress at the latest accounts, 10th ult. the actual hostilities had been for a time suspended. The plenipotentiaries of Spain, France, and Great Britain had expressed the willingness of their respective Governments to interfere to put an end to the civil discord. A Spanish army was immediately to cross into Portugal, and the British and French were to follow.

ITALY. Disturbances have taken place at Leghorn on the publication of the decree, relative to the press. The people cried, "Long live the Grand Duke," and then went to the house of the Austrian consul, and shouted "Death to the Austrians!" The Governor forbade the *fete* which had been projected for the 13th in honor of the Pope's birthday, but notwithstanding, the people assembled in crowds, and shouted "Long live the Pope!" "Long live Italy!" "Down with Austria!" The dragons had to be called out to disperse the assemblage.

At the funeral of O'Connell, at Genoa, which was celebrated with great pomp, the United States' consul appeared in his official costume, and the consuls of all other nations, except England, were present.

Italy and Canada. There have been two overland mails received in England since the sailing of the Hibernia. The dates are, from Bombay May 1, Calcutta April 22, and China March 30.

India generally, though enjoying an unusual political calm, had been vexed with natural storms. The Punjab had sustained earthquakes and heavy rains, but as it appears without any serious consequences. Hurricanes at Bombay and the Andaman Islands, accompanied many wrecks and heavy losses of property and life. There were symptoms of disquietude in the kingdom of Oude, which will probably arise as an excuse for British interference, and a more active character. Ten thousand Hindoos are said to have encamped around the capital, Lucknow, in consequence of the destruction, by order of the king, of two of their temples. The Japanese Government had abolished the suttee (immolation of widows) and had prohibited infanticide. This example had been followed in Gwalior.

DEATH OF MR. BRADLEY.—Just before our paper went to press, a notice was received from Mr. Bradley, who had been taken to the American consul at that port, Reubin G. Bradley, Esq., died on the 1st instant. All the American ships at that port had flags flying at half mast.

Princess Jerome Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon, lately died at Florence, from disease of the spine. His physician at first gave him hope of recovery, if the prince would use the waters of Vichy, in France. But the French Government refused permission for the prince to enter the French territory.

COAL SHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—Accounts from Gibraltar state that during the 17th, 18th, 20th, 22nd ult., upwards of 800 or 900 vessels, which had been wind-bound for some time, had succeeded in passing the Gut. The majority were laden with grain, &c. After passing the Straits, they proceeded westward. It is believed that a great majority would bound for Great Britain and Ireland.

NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR CORN.—From the Province of Pernambuco, we have obtained a new substitute for corn, which is obtained in any quantity. This article forms a most nutritious, and when properly prepared, an extremely palatable, description of food. In Pernambuco it is eaten by all classes of people.

THE POISONING CASE IN SHELLEY COUNTY, TEXAS.

The circumstances of this case, our readers will remember, we gave a short time since. The poisoning was effected by the following letter from Mr. Stille, who, it will be remembered, was the first to inform the public of the tragic occurrence.

Dear Sir, Bayon Sara, May 25, 1847. I returned from a journey to the State of Hamilton, yesterday, and learned some particulars in relation to the poisoning—fifteen are dead, and some eight or ten are expected to die daily—some got better, but took a relapse, and died. The poison was arsenic. I will relate the circumstance as I heard it.

I appears that old Wilkinson was a man of bad character—a notorious hog-thief—and Morra, the grocer, had been twice whipped in Mississippi for negro stealing. Wilkinson was accused of stealing the hogs of Spot Sanders, and you will perceive, from what follows, how he revenged himself. He sent the hogs of Spot Sanders to the grocer, who sold them for three miles from him, though not at the time friendly, a half of a short one, turkey, three chickens, and some chicken pie, butter, pound cake, &c. enough to last the family a week, all poisoned, except the butter, which was elegantly moulded. The family ate of it—Mrs. Sanders, three children and a negro boy are dead—the other, and only child left, was dying when I was at our friend Kerr's.

Mr. Sanders, an old lady of seventy, who was the mother of the boy, who was some time in the hospital, died. Poor Mrs. Sanders did not know that her children were dead or dying, and told her husband to rear them in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. The request was made, and the negroes should come and bid farewell—but they could not, all being poisoned.

Mr. Sanders' mother, an old lady of seventy, who was the mother of the boy, who was some time in the hospital, died. Poor Mrs. Sanders did not know that her children were dead or dying, and told her husband to rear them in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. The request was made, and the negroes should come and bid farewell—but they could not, all being poisoned.

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MARKETS.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY MRS. HANCOCK AND COMPANY.

ARISE, per 100 lbs. Pork, mutton, &c.

White, 1.00 @ 1.10. Clear salt, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Yellow, 1.00 @ 1.10. Beef, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Green, 1.00 @ 1.10. Pork, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Black, 1.00 @ 1.10. Chicken, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Red, 1.00 @ 1.10. Turkey, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Blue, 1.00 @ 1.10. Duck, 1.00 @ 1.10.

White, 1.00 @ 1.10. Rabbit, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Yellow, 1.00 @ 1.10. Squirrel, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Green, 1.00 @ 1.10. Mole, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Black, 1.00 @ 1.10. Weasel, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Red, 1.00 @ 1.10. Fox, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Blue, 1.00 @ 1.10. Badger, 1.00 @ 1.10.

White, 1.00 @ 1.10. Skunk, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Yellow, 1.00 @ 1.10. Otter, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Green, 1.00 @ 1.10. Beaver, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Black, 1.00 @ 1.10. Muskrat, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Red, 1.00 @ 1.10. Mink, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Blue, 1.00 @ 1.10. Marten, 1.00 @ 1.10.

White, 1.00 @ 1.10. Fisher, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Yellow, 1.00 @ 1.10. Wolverine, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Green, 1.00 @ 1.10. Caracul, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Black, 1.00 @ 1.10. Persian, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Red, 1.00 @ 1.10. Angora, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Blue, 1.00 @ 1.10. Cashmere, 1.00 @ 1.10.

White, 1.00 @ 1.10. Merino, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Yellow, 1.00 @ 1.10. Rambouillet, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Green, 1.00 @ 1.10. Saxony, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Black, 1.00 @ 1.10. Silesian, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Red, 1.00 @ 1.10. Polish, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Blue, 1.00 @ 1.10. Hungarian, 1.00 @ 1.10.

White, 1.00 @ 1.10. Bohemian, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Yellow, 1.00 @ 1.10. Austrian, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Green, 1.00 @ 1.10. Prussian, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Black, 1.00 @ 1.10. Russian, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Red, 1.00 @ 1.10. Polish, 1.00 @ 1.10.

Blue, 1.00 @ 1.10. Hungarian, 1.00 @ 1.10.

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Green, 1



Portsmouth Journal.)  
OF THE GRASS

**RELIGION—WHAT IS IT?**

Is it to go to church Sunday,  
To kneel and pray and sing and pray,  
And ere to-morrow's sun goes down,  
Be dealing slander on the town?

Does every sacramentine face,  
Does every clerical robe and hair,  
Does every pipe that scowls at sin,  
Vell not his hypocrisy within?

Is it to make our daily walk,  
To do no good deed, to talk to talk?  
Yet often practice secret crime,  
And thus mislead our precious time?

Is it for sect or creed to fight,  
To call our self the rule of right,  
While others walk in error's way,  
To seek our church each the best?

Is it to wear the Christian's dress,  
And to mankind good will profess,  
To wear the robes of charity and love,  
And bear against them every door?

Oh, no! Religion means not this,  
The flout it bears much fairer is;  
It is to curb the passions of the soul,  
As you will have them to do you.

Grant's Sketches.)

On the keeper missing the lunatic cell return, an alarm was given, and in less than five minutes, at least a dozen persons engaged in active search for the unfortunate man, the suddenness of whose disappearance was quite unaccountable to his keeper. The trace of him was to be found for two hours, and the impression began to become general among all acquainted with the circumstances that he had by some means or other destroyed himself. Just as all hopes of ever seeing him alive again, were on the eve of expiring, the lunatic appeared, to the infinite astonishment and joy of the person entrusted with his safe keeping. Where he had been during the absence, no one could understand, and the efforts that were made with that view, could not be elicited from him. When the reader suppose he was, or in what employ, that was a piece of information which his keeper learned to his cost in a few hours after the lunatic's return. The man had been to the asylum for which his friends had destined himself, and having procured access to the proper party, gave his kinship as his own, and represented him as being Mr. So-and-so, the brother of Mr.

"So I understand," said the lunatic, in a matter-of-course sort of style; and with that he quitted the place; and springing into the rig, which had remained at the gate all this time, drove away home again, as if he had been the most sane man in his majesty's dominions.

It is impossible to describe the mingled surprise and consternation with which his relatives and friends were seized on his return home. Their first apprehension, on missing his keeper was, that he had murdered him on the way; and their fears were only partially calmed by his assuring them, in answer to their inquiries as to what had become of his companion, that when they both proceeded to the asylum, the parties having charge of the institution insisted that he was the lunatic, and took him under their care accordingly. An express was sent off to the asylum, to inquire whether the parties had been there at all, when the messenger found, to his unutterable surprise, that the facts were as the lunatic had represented; and as the messenger's indignations and protestations as to a mistake which had been committed were only discredited with those of the unfortunate party himself, the latter was not liberated until the following day.

[From Graham's Magazine.]

## THE STRAWBERRY-WOMAN.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Straw'berree! Straw'berree!" cried a poorly clad, tired-looking woman, about eleven o'clock one sultry June morning. She was passing a handsome house in Walnut street, into the windows of which she looked earnestly, in the hope of seeing the face of a customer. She did not look in vain, for the shrill sound of her voice brought forward a lady, dressed in a silk mourning-wrapper, who beckoned her to stop. The woman lifted the heavy tray from her head, and placing it upon the doorstep, sat wearily down.

"What's the price of your strawberries?" asked the lady as she came to the door.

"Ten cents a box, madam. They are right fresh."

"Ten cents," replied the lady, in a tone of surprise, drawing herself up and looking grave. Then shaking her head, and compressing her lips firmly, she added—

"I can't give ten cents for strawberries. It's too much."

"You can't get such strawberries as these for less, madam," said the woman. "I got a levy a box of them yesterday."

"Then you got too much, that's all I have to say. I never pay such prices. I bought strawberries in market yesterday, just as good as yours, for eight cents a box."

"I don't know how they do sell them at that price," returned the woman. "Mine cost nearly eight cents, and ought to bring me at least twelve. But I am willing to take ten, so that I can sell out quickly. It's a very hot day." And the woman wiped, with her apron, the perspiration from her glowing face.

"Oh, I won't pay ten cents," said the lady (so coldly. "I'll give you forty-cents for five quarts, and no more."

"But madam, they cost me within a trifle of eight cents a quart."

"I can't help that. You paid too much for them, and this must be your loss, not mine, if I buy your strawberries. I never pay for other people's mistakes. I understand the use of money much better than that."

The poor woman did not feel very well.—The day was unusually hot and sultry, and her tray felt heavier, and tired her more than usual. Five boxes would lighten it, and if she sold her berries at eight cents, she would clear two cents and a half, and that made her something.

"I'll tell you what I will do," said she, after thinking a few moments; "I don't feel as well as usual to-day, and my tray is heavy. Five boxes sold will be something. You shall have them at nine cents. They cost me seven and a half, and I am sure it's worth a cent and a half a box to cry them about the streets such hot weather as this."

"I have told you, my good woman, exactly what I will do," said the customer, with dignity. "If you are willing to take what I offer you, say so, if not, we needn't stand here any longer."

"Well, I suppose you will have to take them," replied the strawberry-woman, seeing that there was no hope of doing better. "But it's too late now."

"It's enough," said the lady, as she turned to call a servant. Five boxes of fine large strawberries were received, and forty cents paid for them. The lady re-entered the parlor, pleased at her good bargain, while the poor woman turned from the door and disheartened. She waited for nearly the distance of a square before she could trust her voice to utter the monotonous cry of

"Straw'berree! Straw'berree!"

An hour afterwards, a friend called upon Mrs. Mier, the lady who had bought the strawberries. After talking about various matters and things interesting to lady housekeepers, Mrs. Mier said—

"How much did you pay for strawberries this morning?"

"Ten cents."

"You paid too much. I bought them for eight."

"For eight! Were they good ones?"

"Step into the dining-room and I will show them to you."

The ladies stepped into the dining-room, when Mrs. Mier displayed her large, red berries, which were really much finer, and she had a great deal more to be.

"You didn't get them for eight cents," remarked the visitor incredulously.

"Yes I did. I paid forty cents for five quarts."

"While I paid fifty for some not near so good."

"I suppose you paid just what you were asked?"

"Yes, I always do that. I buy from one woman during the season, who agrees to furnish me at the regular market price."

"Which you will always find to be two or three cents above what you can get them for in the market."

"You always buy in market."

"I bought these from a woman at the door."

"Did she only ask eight cents for them?"

"Oh no! She asked ten cents, and pretended that she got twelve and a half for the same quality of berries yesterday. But I never give these people what they ask."

"While I never can find it in my heart to ask a poor, tired-looking woman at my door, to take a cent less for her fruit than she asks me. A cent or two, while it is of little account to me, must be of great importance to her."

"You are a very poor economist, I see," said Mrs. Mier. "If that is the way you deal with every one, your husband no doubt finds his expense account a very serious item."

"I don't know about that. He never complains. He allows me a certain sum every week to keep the house, and find my own and the children's clothes; and so far from ever

"They are very fine, sure enough," said the lady, stooping down and examining them; "and well worth ten cents. I'll take them."

"Thanky, ma'am. I was afraid I should have to take them home," said the woman, her heart bounding up lightly.

The lady rung the bell, for it was at her door that the tired strawberry woman had toppled to rest herself. While she was waiting for the door to be opened, the lady took time to peruse the money for the strawberries, and handing it to the woman, said,

"Here is your money. Shall I tell the servant to bring you out a glass of cool water? You are hot and tired."

"If you please, ma'am," said the woman, with a grateful look.

The water was sent out by the servant who was to receive the strawberries, and the tired woman drank it eagerly. Its refreshing coolness flowed through every vein, and when she took up her tray to return home, both heart and step were lighter.

The lady, whose benevolent feelings had prompted her to the performance of this little act of kindness, could not help remembering the woman's grateful look. She had not done much—not more than it was every one's duty to do; but the recollection of even that was pleasant; far more pleasant than could possibly have been Mrs. Mier's self-gratulations at having saved ten cents on her purchase of five boxes of strawberries, notwithstanding the assurance of the poor woman who vended them, that, at the reduced rate, her profit on the whole would only be two cents and a half.

After dinner Mrs. Mier went out and spent thirty dollars in purchasing jewelry for her eldest daughter, a young lady not yet eighteen years of age. That evening, at the tea-table, the strawberries were highly commended as being the largest and most delicate in flavor, of any they had yet had, in reply to which, Mrs. Mier stated, with an air of peculiar satisfaction, that she had got them for eight cents a box, when they were worth at least ten cents.

"The woman asked me ten cents," she said, "but I offered her eight, and she took it."

While the family of Mrs. Mier were enjoying their pleasant repast, the strawberry-woman sat at a small table, around which were gathered three young children, the oldest but six years of age. She had started out in the morning with thirty boxes of strawberries, for which she was to pay seven and half cents a box. If all had brought the ten cents a box she would have made seventy-five cents; but such was not the case. Rich ladies had beaten her down in her price—had chaffered with her for the few pennies of profit to which her hard labor entitled her—and actually robbing her of the meagre pitance she strove to earn for her children. Instead of realizing the sum of seventy-five cents, she had cleared only forty-five cents. With this she bought a little Indian meal and molasses for her own and her children's supper and breakfast.

As she sat with her children, eating the only food she was able to provide for them, and thought of what had occurred during the day, a flood of bitterness to wride her kind came over her, but the remembrance of the kind words, and the glass of cool water, so timely and thoughtfully tendered to her, was like heaven in the waters of Marah. Her heart softened, and with the tears stealing to her eyes, she glanced upward, and asked a blessing on her who had remembered that, though poor, she was still human.

Economy is a good thing, and should be practiced by all, but it should show itself in denying ourselves, not in oppressing others. We see persons spending dollar after dollar foolishly one hour, and in the next trying to save a few penny piece off of a wood-sawyer, coal-heaver, or market-woman. Such things are disgraceful, if not dishonouring.

A SNEAKY PLAN. A short time ago, a gentleman, residing on the Delaware, upon going into his smoke-house in the morning, to make up the fire, as was his custom, discovered that the house had been broken open the previous night and all his meat stolen. Suspecting that it must have been some one acquainted about his place, who knew of his well-filled smoke-house, he said not a word to any one about his loss, but went every morning and made up his fire, as though nothing had occurred, leaving the affair to be divulged as it might. For two weeks he heard nothing of his loss, and had almost given up hopes of the success of his plan, when one morning a colored man living in the neighborhood, meeting him on his place, asked him very concernedly, whether he had found out yet who robbed his smoke-house.

"Yes, I have," said Mr. S.

"Ah—who would it be?"

"It is you!"—seizing the man by the collar—"you scoundrel, and unless you immediately return me my meat, I'll have you arrested and punished."

The negro, trembling with fright, promised instant compliance, if massa wouldn't have him sued. In an hour after the meat was again in Mr. S.'s smoke-house, and the fellow agreed at once to leave the neighborhood.

As the guilty party was retiring, he asked Mr. S. how he discovered it was he that robbed him, as he was sure that nobody had seen him and that he had told nobody.

"That was just the case with me. I told nobody, so that we two were the only persons who knew anything about it."

[Germ. Telegraph]

LAUGHABLE MISTAKE. We learn that, recently, a lady of Portland, expecting a large company of ladies and gentlemen at tea, sent to the apothecary's for a quantity of cream of tartar to raise her biscuit. By mistake the errand boy called for tartar emetic. The biscuit were beautifully light and good: so much so, that one lady who "never ate warm bread," indulged very freely on this occasion, "they were so nice." The meal was hardly ended, when the spasmodic symptoms commenced; and those who have been on board a crowded steamer in a "ground swell" can form some idea of the "general state of the stomach." The ladies united fruitfully with the gentlemen loaded suit. Considering themselves poisoned, a fat gentleman, whose stomach would "stand anything but arsenic," was induced to go for a doctor; but before he arrived at the residence of the man of pills, his dose of tartar emetic had taken a downward direction, and he was in about as bad a predicament as a person can well imagine. The cause of the vomito was soon discovered; but every one present at the feast was ready to sign a total abstinence pledge from the use of hot biscuit for six calendar months.

[Daily Mail.]

"Father, wasn't Alexander a hero?"

"Yes, my boy."

"Well, father, wasn't Miss Alexander a hero?"

"Girl, take that boy to bed! Such depravity!"

[illegible]